

COL. TIMOTHY GREEN,

OF

THE ARMY OF THE REVOLUTION.

BY WILLIAM H. EGLE, M. D.

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This is the first of a proposed series of early Central Pennsylvania Historical publications which I hope to republish because of their value to posterity.

Lt Col Oscar H. Stroh
R.D. 4 Box 925
Harrisburg, Pa. 17712

Col. Timothy Green.

Prominent among the rugged, brave men of Pennsylvania in frontier times was Captain TIMOTHY GREEN, of the Provincial forces. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, and was born in what is now known as Hanover township, Dauphin county, about the year 1735, his parents having come over with the first emigrants and settled on the Manada. The date of the Scotch-Irish emigration to Pennsylvania has been always in doubt, for although the records are in existence of the arrivals of the English, German and Swiss settlers, none show when the emigrants from the north of Ireland reached the land of Penn. This has been an enigma to historians, but a statement made in Smith's Journal,* edited by the late William Willis, of Portland, Maine, explains the entire matter. "In 1717 and 1718 five vessels," says the record, "were chartered by Robert Temple to transport families from Ireland to occupy and improve lands purchased by him about Merry Meeting Bay on the Kennebec. In consequence of which several hundred families were landed in Kennebec river, but the following winter being severe the greatest number removed to Pennsylvania in the summers of 1718 and 1719." The principal families of Scotch-Irish who settled along the Octorara, and the Swatara especially, were of this immigration. Not arriving from foreign ports, their registry was not required.

So careless too were our early settlers, or rather their descendants, that in

most cases all traces of ancestry were lost. And yet we can hardly blame them, for in the perilous times in which our pioneers lived they were thankful if their lives were saved. So frequently also were they obliged to leave their homes to the mercy of the savage, that records of lineage became lost. Especially was this the case among the Scotch-Irish. Their spirit of early adventure, their constant endeavor to better their condition, have scattered their offspring all over the Union, and although the main history of not only Pennsylvania but many of the other States is the history of the Scotch-Irish, yet there is much irrevocably lost—and the antiquarian searches in vain for light on the pioneer life of our first settlers.

Timothy Green was the son of Robert Green, who came from the north of Ireland, county of Antrim, and settled in the Kittatinny valley as early as the year 1725. We are of the opinion that he may have been of the Maine immigration. Robert Green was one of the first elders of "Monday [Hanover] church." In connection with John Cunningham he appeared before Donegal Presbytery, June 22, 1737, to supplicate in behalf of the church to which Rev. Richard Sanekey* had been sent October 13, 1736.

*REV. RICHARD SANEKEY was a native of Ireland. He was taken on trial by Donegal Presbytery October 7, 1735, was licensed the year following, and sent to Manada Church. For several reasons he was not ordained until the year following. In 1765 he removed with many of his congregation to the Virginia valley. He lived to a good old age, respected by his people and his brethren in the ministry. For further reference see Sprague's "Annals of the American Pulpit," and Webster's "History of the Presbyterian Church."

*Journal of Rev. William Smith, p. 60.

Of Col. Green's childhood and boyhood little is known, save that he was brought up as a farmer with little chance of acquiring an education, and it is not until the commencement of the Pontiac War, in the spring of 1763, that he comes to the front. We find that on the first of June in that year, Captain Timothy Green's command was stationed as follows: Captain Green, one sergeant and fifteen men at John Cameron's,* Hanover township; Lieutenant Charles Stewart, one sergeant and fifteen men at John M'Farling's [M'Farland], Hanover township; Ensign Thomas Cambleton, with fifteen men, at Godfried Young's, Hanover township. Later in the month, recruiting orders were sent to Captain Green by Governor Hamilton for the reinforcement of Fort Augusta, which was seriously threatened by the Indians from the West Branch of the Susquehanna. His commission, however, as Captain of the Provincial forces, dates from the 18th of July, 1763. During the ensuing summer his command was stationed from Fort Hunter† on the Susquehanna to the Swatara, in conjunction with Captain Samuel Hunter's company, guarding the exposed frontiers of the Kittatinny valley.

The following characteristic letter has recently been found among the Elder papers presented to the Dauphin Coun-

*John Cameron.—There seems to be some doubt about this name. Our local antiquarians are of the opinion that it ought to be John Carson. In the original, however, it is legible.

†FORT HUNTER—a "stuccado" or block house on the Susquehanna six miles above Harrisburg. It was, during the occupancy of Fort Augusta at Shamokin, the starting place of the bateaux employed in conveying supplies to the fort in question. It was probably garrisoned until after Gen. Bouquet's expedition of 1764, and was considered an important post of defense during the previous Indian wars.

ty Historical Society, and has never been in print:

"To the Revr'd Mr. John Elder, Paxtone:*

HANOVER, 5 October, 1763.

REVR'D SIR: I returned from the hollow last night. I found the Ensign & moste of the party with him willin to go, but the Lutenant Is the first man in that party that Refuses to go, and all but two Joynes him. All my party is willing but Campbell & two Dutch boys, who say they will Go If the Lutenant Goes. I have ordered all the Company to Git Ready, & God willing, I will march them all to Fort Hunter on Sabbath Evining, where I hope some time on Monday we shall have the pleasure of seeing you. My wife is in the usual way.

I thinke it is a great pity that Jacob Lodwieke is so long in commission. I hope you will Cashare him on Monday at Fort Hunter & give his Commission to the Ensign, for Sam Shaner. He desarnes it best. Sir, I am with sincere Regard, Your obedient & very humble Servant. TIMOTHY GREEN."

Col. John Elder was commander of the Provincial forces at this period, and Captain Green's company belonged to the Paxtang Rangers. The "hollow" alluded to in the foregoing letter was evidently the Gap in the Kittatinny, which on the oldest maps of this locali-

*REV. JOHN ELDER, born in Scotland, 1706, and educated at the University of Edinburgh. After his licensure he followed the wake of the great Scotch-Irish emigration and came to Pennsylvania. He was sent to Paxtang and Pennsboro' shortly after his arrival. After the spread of the great revival, he took charge of the Old-Side of Derry congregation. During the French and Indian war he held a colonel's commission and was very efficient in organizing troops for the defense of the frontiers. His life was a long, useful and eventful one, and recent historical researches will do justice to his memory. He died in July, 1792, aged eighty-six years, fifty-six of which he preached in Paxtang church.

ty is characterized as "the best place to cross the mountains"—Manada Gap.

During the winter of 1763-4 Capt. Green was in command at Fort Hunter. It was at the time the celebrated Conestoga affair transpired, an event which has been viewed generally by historians in the Quaker light, doing great injustice to the participants, who were frontier soldiers, of Scotch-Irish descent, and of Presbyterian faith, and by one firm decided stroke secured peace in this locality. Several members of Capt. Green's company were connected with this affair, and the captain himself sympathized with the Paxtang Boys.

Having been on the defensive, active preparations were made for an effective campaign against the Indians, early in the spring of 1764. In the organization of the Pennsylvania troops, Capt. Green's company was placed in the First Battalion, commanded by Lt. Col. Turbutt Francis,* but subsequently was ordered to join the Second Battalion, commanded by Col. Asher Clayton.†

*TURBUTT FRANCIS, born in 1740, was the son of Tench Francis, who for many years held important positions in the city of Philadelphia. Col. Francis was a prominent officer in the British Continental army, and distinguished in the French and Indian wars. He died in 1797. He was closely related to the Sulphens.

†COL. ASHER CLAYTON, of Chester county, was in the Provincial service at an early period. Col. Burd, in a letter to the Governor giving the characters of the officers of the Augusta regiment, in November, 1757, says: "Lieut. Clayton, adjutant, an exceeding good soldier, very active and extremely assiduous in the discharge of his duty." In Gen. Forbes' expedition of 1758, he was captain in the second battalion of the Pennsylvania Regiment, commanded by Col. Burd, his commission dating January 9th of that year. He distinguished himself in the action before Fort Duquesne September 14, 1758, and exhibited great bravery and valor at the battle of Loyalhanna, Oct. 12, 1758. For his gallant conduct he was promoted to major. Subsequently he was in command at Fort Augusta. In the autumn of 1763, during the Pontiac war, he was sent by Col. Elder on the expedition to Wyoming. On the resignation of the latter that command was given to Col. Clayton. He served under Gen. Bouquet in his noted campaign to the Muskingum. Little is known of his subsequent career. He probably deceased prior to the Revolution.

By July both Battalions were at Carlisle to join the expedition of Col. Henry Bouquet.* For a full account of this noted campaign, which brought the treacherous Shawanese and the blood-thirsty Delawares, residing in Ohio, to terms, we must refer our readers to Rev. Dr. Smith's history of the Bouquet expedition. The result was peace to the frontiers of Pennsylvania, and the disbanding of her Scotch-Irish soldiery.

Succeeding the happy termination of Bouquet's expedition a majority of the officers of the 1st and 2d battalions of the Penn'a Regiment, meeting at Bedford, entered into articles of agreement with each other "to make a settlement on the land bordering on the Susquehanna," provided they could obtain "a grant from the proprietaries of a tract sufficient for that purpose," representing "the great advantage such a settlement would be to the Province, particularly in case of a future war with the Indians, as they proposed to settle it immediately on obtaining a grant, and were determined to give all the encouragement in their power to the soldiers who had served in the Province to settle with them." Captain Green's name was attached to the petition, which was favorably considered by the proprietaries; the price to be paid for a patent being "five pounds sterling per hundred and one penny per acre." The

*GEN HENRY BOUQUET was born at Rolle, Switzerland, 1719. He entered the English army in 1756. He was with Gen. Forbes and was in chief command at the battle of Loyalhanna, when he repulsed the attack of French and Indians, which was followed by the capture of Fort Duquesne. In 1763 he was sent to the relief of Fort Pitt, when he was attacked by a large Indian force, which he disastrously defeated. In the summer of 1764 he was sent on the expedition to the Ohio Indians, when he compelled the Shawanese and Delawares to make peace. For these distinguished services he was promoted to Brigadier-General in 1765. He died at Pensacola, Florida, in February of the following year.

minutes of the proceedings of the officers in relation thereto are published in the transactions of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.* From this we ascertain that Capt. Green received 616½ acres "in Buffalo Valley" and 540 acres "on Bald Eagle Creek."

Joseph Green settled on the land in Buffalo Valley, patented to his brother, as early as 1769.† Col. Green did not settle there. As previously remarked, he resided on a farm, of considerable extent, at the crossing of Manada, where a mill now known as Corbett's is erected; and we are inclined to the belief that in settling the estate of his father he exchanged a portion of his patented lands for his brother's share in the paternal inheritance.

Closely following the return of peace to the Indian frontiers, events of an exciting political character swayed all persons in the Province of Pennsylvania. These were the stubbornness of the Assembly on the one side, and the dignified firmness of the Proprietaries on the other—the former, through Franklin, their leader, determined to deprive the latter of their just prerogatives by malignant, unmanly and iniquitous representations to the home government. The inhabitants of the frontier counties were almost unanimously in favor of the proprietary government, while the lower counties, including Philadelphia, labored strenuously for a change. For nearly ten years did this political excitement continue, and most happily for the Province the events preceeding

the Revolution changed the aspect of affairs.

A rigid Presbyterian as was Col. Green, he could not remain passive in that eventful period, but was among the foremost in upholding the rights of the Colonies.

As early as the spring of 1774 he presided at a meeting of the citizens of Hanover township, the resolves of which were exceedingly patriotic, taking decided grounds for liberty. The following are the minutes of the meeting referred to:

"At an assembly of the inhabitants of Hanover, Lancaster county, held on Saturday, June 4, 1774, Col. Timothy Green, chairman, to express their sentiments on the present critical state of affairs, it was unanimously resolved,

"1st. That the recent action of the Parliament of Great Britain is iniquitous and oppressive.

"2d. That it is the bounden duty of the people to oppose every measure which tends to deprive them of their just prerogatives.

"3d. That in a closer union of the colonies lies the safeguard of the liberties of the people.

"4th. That in the event of Great Britain attempting to force unjust laws upon us by the strength of arms, our cause we leave to Heaven and our rifles.

"5th. That a committee of nine be appointed who shall act for us and in our behalf as emergencies may require.

"The committee consisted of Colonel Timothy Green, James Caruthers, Josiah Espy, Robert Dixon,* Thomas Cop-

*Recently several documents, portions of the foregoing proceedings yet unpublished, were presented to the Dauphin County (Penn'a.) Historical Society.

†History of the Buffalo Valley, by Hon. John B. Linn.

*Of Robert Dixon, of Dixon's Ford, little is known. William Darby, the celebrated geographer, belonged to the family and wrote some reminiscences of the same about 1835, which would prove valuable to our historical researches, but we have not been able to come across them. One of the Dixons served under Arnold at Quebec and lost his life. Judge Henry gives an interesting account of the young man.

enheffer, William Clark, James Stewart, Joseph Barnett and John Rogers."*

The foregoing declarations are worthy of perpetual record. They furnished the text of the resolves at Middletown, Col. Burd,† chairman, and other portions of the Scotch-Irish settlements of Lancaster and the Kittatinny Valley, and struck the key-note of the proceedings which eventuated in the separation of the colonies from England. It is worthy of remark in this connection that while Philadelphia and the lower counties were hesitating and doubting, the Scotch-Irish districts were firm yet dignified in their demands for justice and in the denunciation of British tyranny and wrong. These Hanover resolves preceded those of the Mecklenburg convention, showing that the liberty-loving Scotch-Irish of Pennsylvania were the head and front of the American Rebellion of 1776.

Col. Green was one of the Commissioners of Safety of the Province, which met November 22, 1774, in Lancaster, and issued handbills to the import that,

* These individuals were all prominent men in Hanover township, and with the exception of Capt. Copenheffer they were Scotch-Irish. James Caruthers served under Col. Armstrong at Kittanning and was wounded. He was an ardent patriot. His family have emigrated westward. The descendants of Josiah Espy are yet with us. Clark, Stewart and Barnett probably removed shortly after to the Buffalo valley and took a prominent part in the struggle for independence. There were two Joseph Barnetts; one concerning whom we append a reminiscence of Border Life—the other removed as stated, and subsequently settled Jefferson county establishing the first mill in that section of the State.

† COL. JAMES BURD was born at Ormiston, Scotland. He married a daughter of Edward Shippen, of Lancaster. He was a prominent officer in the Provincial service, and was the hero of the Battle of Loyalhanna. He was an ardent patriot of the Revolution, but his alliance with the Shippen family, on account of the treason of Arnold, caused him to be looked upon with suspicion, and with the exception of assisting in the early organization of the Pennsylvania forces, his services were not brought into requisition. He resided near Highspire, on the bluff overlooking the Susquehanna. He died about 1800.

"agreeable to the resolves and recommendations of the American Continental Congress, that the freeholders and others qualified to vote for representatives in Assembly choose by ballot sixty persons for a Committee of Observation, to observe the conduct of all persons toward the actions of the General Congress; the committee, when elected, to divide the county into districts and appoint members of the committee to superintend each district, and any six so appointed to be a quorum, &c. Election was held on *Thursday, 15 Dec., 1774*, and among others, were elected for Lancaster borough: Edward Shippen, Geo. Ross, Jasper Yeates, William Atlee; *Hanover, Timothy Green*; Derry, Castle Byers;* Paxton, Joseph Shearer;† Mount Joy, James Cunningham; Donegal; Bertram Galbraith.‡ &c., &c."

* CASTLE BYERS resided on the Swatara from an early period. He took a warm interest in the struggle for independence, and was energetic as a member of the committee. He was the grandfather of Eby Byers, Esq.

† JOSEPH SHEARER was a native of this county. He was a delegate to the Convention which framed the Constitution of 1776, and Captain in the 4th Battalion. He was a member of the Committee of Safety of Lancaster county during the Revolution, and a secret agent of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania. His farm joined Col. Burd's at Highspire.

‡ Bertram Galbraith was a gentleman who deserves a more than passing notice. For sixty years he was a prominent personage in Lancaster and Dauphin counties. For several years he was a representative in the Provincial Assembly. He was a delegate to the convention of 1776 which gave Pennsylvania its first Constitution. He was colonel during the Revolution commanding the — battalion of Lancaster county. He was appointed Deputy Surveyor of Dauphin county 8th November, 1791. His surveys are met with all over Lancaster, Dauphin and Lebanon counties.

His father, James Galbraith, the younger, married Elizabeth Bertram, a daughter of Rev. Wm. Bertram, first pastor of Derry. Near the southwestern corner of Derry church grave yard, upon a large marble slab resting upon four corner stones, near the western wall, we read:

"Here lieth the remains of Rev'd William Bertram, first pastor of this congregation, who departed this life ye 2d day of May, 1746, aged 72 years.

"Also, Elizabeth, his daughter, wife of James

This body of men were in correspondence with Joseph Reed, Charles Thompson, Geo. Clymer, Jno. Benezet, Sam'l Meredith, Thos. Mifflin, &c., of Philadelphia, and others.

They met at Lancaster again April 27, 1775, when notice was taken of *Gen. Gage's attack upon the inhabitants of Massachusetts Bay*, and a general meeting called for the first of May at Lancaster.

Subsequently Col. Green organized the Hanover Rifle Battalion,* the rosters of which companies have only within a few months been discovered among some loose papers at Lancaster. We give the following transcript of the return, as it is in the original. Most of

Galbraith Esq., who departed this life 21 February, A. D. 1799, aged 83 years."

Immediately north of this is the grave of James Galbraith, who died August 23d, 1744, aged 78 years, and of James Galbraith the younger, whose death took place June 11th, 1786, at the age of 83 years. These graves are covered with a similar slab, inscribed with the above facts; and after the notice of the death of the latter come these words: "Who dwelled beloved by all in rational piety, modest hope and cheerful resignation."

Bertram Galbraith had a large family of children—William B. Galbraith, Jane, who married — Elder; Sarah married Samuel Morris; Henrietta married Innes Green; Nancy married — Baily; James Galbraith and Bertram G. Galbraith, beside a daughter married to a Mr. Cook, of Lancaster.

Bertram Galbraith took up large tracts of land in the Lykens valley, which resulted in a litigation between his heirs and the late Thomas Elder, Esq., and others. A full history of the cases are given in 8 Watts' Reports.

Col. Galbraith died 9th day of March, 1804, and we suppose was buried at Donegal church. He resided for many years on the Susquehanna at Bainbridge, where some of his descendants are still living.

*The field officers of Col. Green's battalion were all noted patriots:

Lieut. Col. PETER HETRICK resided near the Manada, and his descendants remain on the same locality.

Major JOHN ROGERS lived in Hanover, near Rev. Snodgrass, as early as 1754. He was a good officer, highly esteemed, and is deserving of more than a passing notice. The family removed to Ohio about the time of the Scotch-Irish immigration westward.

Major ABRAHAM LATSCHAW's descendants reside in Adams, Franklin and Blair counties.

Adjutant ARTHUR MCNEIGHT was a native of Hanover. His family are connected with the Dearmonds, but are gone from this locality. The male members were very tall, fine looking men.

the names are spelled as they were pronounced by a person probably of German origin—perhaps the writing of Captain Copenhaffer. These are the only rosters we have been able to discover, having made diligent search and inquiry for those of Captains Ambrose Crain* and Mathew Smith.† The Battalion was numbered the Eleventh.

Hanover Return of Associators, Col. Green, 1776.

The Return of Hanover Rifle Battalion of Malisha for Lancaster county Associators agreeable to the Resolves of the Honorable House of Assembly. Certify 6th of June, 1776.

TIMOTHY GREEN.

*CAPTAIN AMBROSE CRAIN was the ancestor of Captain Richard M. Crain, who commanded a company from this city which marched to the relief of Baltimore in 1814. Captain Crain, the elder, was an efficient officer of the Revolution, and subsequently filled several prominent civil positions.

†COL. MATTHEW SMITH was one of the war eagles of the Revolution. Born in Paxtang, he took a warm interest in the affairs at Conestoga and was delegated by the Paxtang Boys to make a proper representation to the Provincial Assembly who were bent on persecuting that band of heroes. In June, 1775, he enlisted a company to march to the assistance of Boston. He accompanied Gen. Arnold to Quebec, the best account of which expedition was written by a member of his company. His capture is a matter of history. He was released on parole and probably exchanged in the spring of 1776, for we find him in the summer following recruiting for Col. Green's battalion. He served as member of the Supreme Executive Council in 1778-9. Early in 1780 he was appointed prothonotary of Northumberland county and removed to Sunbury the same spring. He served in this position three years. Col. Smith died at Milton on the 22d of July, 1794. Hon. John B. Linn, in some reminiscences of "Milton men of the olden time," states that Col. Smith was buried at Warrior Run burying ground, six miles distant, a company of Light Infantry, under Major Plat and Capt. James Boyd, marching with the body that distance. Many tears were shed over the old patriot, and after his remains were deposited three volleys were fired over his grave. "Col. Smith was a fine looking man, had the air of a soldier, and was as ardent a patriot as ever breathed," was the opinion given to us years ago by one who knew him. His life was an eventful one, and deserves to be historically written.

Colonel, Timothy Green.
Lieutenant-Colonel, Peter Hederick.
1st Major, John Rogers.
2d Major, Abraham Latsha.
Standard Bearer, Richard Crawford.
Adjutant, Anthony McCreight.
Quartermaster and Surgeon, Dr John Leidig.

Captain, Thomas Copinhafer.
1st Lieutenant, Peter Brightbeel.
2d Lieutenant, Balser Bumgarner.
3d Lieutenant, John Weaver.
4th Lieutenant, Jacob Tibbins.

Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.

1 George Frank,
2 George Tittle,
3 John Bumgarner,
4 Mertain Milely,
5 Wm. Hederick,
6 John Toops,
7 John Pickle.
8 John Harper,
9 Henry Sholl,
10 Michael Straw,
11 Peter Fox,
12 Nicholas Pupp,
13 John Symon,
14 Andrew Kover,
15 Balser Stone,
16 Adam Wentling,
17 Andrew Carvary,
18 Frederick Beesor,
19 John Prunner,
20 George Hederick,
21 Pet. Brightbeel, sr
22 Adani Goodman,
23 Adam Fittler,
24 Jacob Beesor,
25 Peter Felty,
26 Christop. Stockey,
27 Adam Mark,
28 Henery Mark,
29 Peter Musser,
30 John McBride,
31 Nich Alberdile,
32 Conrad Helm,
33 Henry Lowmiller,
34 George Wilt,
35 John Walmer,
36 Michael Phillipy,
37 John Fox,
38 Christophel Frank,
39 Jacob Clement,

40 Jacob Musser,
41 Adam Bumgarner,
42 Jacob Gathel,
43 Nicholas Prunner,
44 Henery Beesor,
45 Henery Hess,
46 Nicholas Snyder,
47 Peter Walmer,
48 Jacob Winter,
49 Philip Frank,
50 John Winter,
51 Pet. Brightbeel, jr.,
52 Phil. Sydenstricker,
53 Nicholas Poor,
54 George Chisjovite,
55 Francis Alberdal,
56 Nicholas Earhart,
57 John Winter, Sr.,
58 Thomas Fredrich,
59 Martin Poor,
60 John Brightbill.

Certified by
THOMAS COPENHEAFER,
Captain.

Captain, James Rogers.
1st Lieutenant, James Wilson,
2d Lieutenant, Henry McCormick,
3d Lieutenant, Andrew Rogers,
4th Lieutenant, Robert Martain.

Non-commissioned Officers and Privates.

1 Richard Johnson,
2 James Ripith,
3 James Porter,
4 Thomas McCord.
5 Thomas McNair,
6 Samuel Stewart,
7 James Ripeth,
8 Charles Hamelton,
9 John Ripeth,
10 Hugh Wilson,
11 Joseph Wilson,
12 James Beard,
13 James Wallace,
14 John Hutchison,
15 Hugh Ripeth,
16 James Wallace,
17 Duncan Sinclair,
18 William Starret,
19 John Troussel,
20 John Skiles,
21 James Johnson,
22 Joseph Hutchison,
23 David Hays,
24 William Mitchel,
25 John Kilpatrick,
26 Thomas Walker.

27 Thomas Martain,
 28 William Hall,
 29 John Murray,
 30 John Morrison,
 31 John Woods,
 32 Wm. Thompson,
 33 Wm. Moor,
 34 Hugh Kenan,
 35 Alex. Martain,
 36 Jeremiah Rogers,
 37 James Hambel,
 38 Wm. Snoday,
 39 Wm. Kitheart,
 40 John Kitheart,
 41 Jonas Robinsou,
 42 James Stewart,
 43 John McClelan,
 44 Wm. Hagerly,
 45 Joseph Wilson,
 46 Neal McCoy,
 47 Joseph Park,
 48 James McCluer,
 49 William Snodgrass,
 50 Francis McCluer,
 51 Charles Porter,
 52 John Templeton,
 53 John Snoday,
 54 Edward Warnach,
 55 Chris. Bumberger,
 56 Hugh Glan,
 57 James Roney,
 58 James Wilestors,
 59 John Starrat,
 60 Jon. McCormick,
 61 Patrick McNight,
 62 James Dunean,
 63 James Thompson,
 64 David Porter,
 65 Thomas Strain,
 66 Hugh Donely,
 67 Andrew Woods,
 68 John Morlan,
 69 David Calhoan,
 70 Alex. Gaston,
 71 James Donely,
 72 Samuel Swan,
 73 Robert Hill,
 74 John Dosbay,
 75 Archobel Carson,
 76 David Strain,
 77 Thomas Davis,
 78 Andrew Wilson,
 79 Wm. Rogers,
 80 James Wilson,
 81 Wm. McMeen,
 82 Geo. Chapman,

83 Geo. Bradsha,
 84 John Rahe,
 85 John Dunlop,
 86 Randel McDanel.

Certified by—

JAMES ROGERS, Captain.

There were fifty-three battalions of the associators of Pennsylvania formed, the officers and representatives of the privates of which met in Lancaster on July 4, 1776, to choose two Brigadier Generals to command the forces of Pennsylvania. Col. Green was present and participated in the election and organization of the Pennsylvania troops.

At a meeting of the associators of Col. Green's battalion, held at their place of parade, on the 20th of June, 1776, it was unanimously

"Resolved, That we will exert our utmost endeavors to support the union of the colonies and the resolves of the Congress, be the consequences what they may."

This was at a time when the Quaker Assembly of Pennsylvania hesitated and faltered, doubting the expediency of a separation from Great Britain.

At a meeting of the Committee of Inspection, Observation and Correspondence for Lancaster county, convened July, 26, 1776, Col. Green being present, on representing that near fifty of his Flying-Camp Company were in town, armed, accoutred and ready to march, and that a number of the drafts of some of the companies of his battalion had not yet joined them, requested the sentiments of the committee whether those who were, should march to the camp under his command; when it was directed that the same should be done; also, that Capts. Ambrose Crain, Thos. Coppenheffer, and John Rogers be ordered to march at once.

By the latter part of August, all the available men in Paxtang and Hanover

townships, according to a letter of John Harris, "had gone in the service." Two dangers were apprehended—the Tories and the Indians—and great distress in consequence. The Indians to the northward and westward were allies of the British, while the presence of "evil-disposed persons," taking advantage of the absence of the fighting men of the townships, resorted to "robbing spring-houses and other houses, frightening women and children."

Among the Provincial records of the Revolution, we find the following memoranda in reference to Col. Green's command:

"In Council of Safety, Aug. 19, 1776, Mr. Robert Towers was directed to deliver Capt. Copenhafer, of Col. Timothy Green's battalion, three muskets and take rec't."

"Sep. 11, 1776, Col. Timothy Green, of Lancaster county, £405, 3, 6, for arms, blankets, &c., to be ch' his acct."

"Sep. 14, 1776, Mr. Nesbitt was directed to pay Maj. John Rogers for arms purchased for the use of Col. Timothy Green's battalion, of Lancaster co., £45, 17, 0, to be charged to the Col."

"Oct. 2, 1776, an account for 10 rifles and 8 smooth bores of 52 pounds, to be charged to Col. Timothy Green, £52."

"An account of 13 blankets delivered to Clement Biddle, Esq., at camp, delivered to Abm. Laitcha, Major in Col. Green's Battalion, Lancaster co., amounting to £14, 8, to be charged to Congress."

President Wharton, under date of November 14, 1776, wrote Col. Green to have his battalion hasten to the relief of Philadelphia, in which he says: "As nothing but the most hasty marching of the militia will enable us to make a stand, it is hoped that your battalion will manifest their usual spirit and come forth in this trying occasion with the alacrity that will do them honor. If you can collect any shovels, spades, grubbing hoes and picking axes, beg

you will bring them forward and the people shall be paid for them a full price. Three or four good wagons to each company will be of service."

In obedience to these instructions, Col. Green held his command in readiness for marching orders, at the same time a large number of implements requested by President Wharton were collected and forwarded to Philadelphia.

"Nov. 30, 1776, Mr. Nesbitt was directed to pay Col. Timothy Green the sum of £52 10 for the attendance of fifers and drummers to his battalion in Lancaster county."

In December following (18th), Col. Green, on receiving a notice through Col. Ross, of the 1st Battalion at Reading, that Gen. Mifflin would be at Lancaster on the Saturday after, at the request of Congress, to devise with the associators the best mode of calling forth the military strength of the country, in connection with Cols. Burd, Ross, Grubb,* Greenawalt, Galbreath, and the officers of their respective commands met at the place appointed, and at once took effective measures to secure the same.

It was shortly after this meeting that Col. Burd, finding considerable difficulty in filling up his command, at the same time aggrieved because inexperienced officers were placed high above him, tendered his resignation.

Captain Mathew Smith, who had been with Arnold at the siege of Quebec, and taken prisoner, having recently

*PETER GRUBB was Colonel of the 8th battalion. His grandfather, Henry Grubb, came from Wales to Pennsylvania at an early day. His father owned the Cornwall ore banks and built a furnace as early as 1732. Col. Grubb inherited but one-third of the paternal estate, which consisted in 1783 of Cornwall furnace, the Hopewell forges and Union forge, on the Swatara, at the foot of the Blue mountains. He was a member of the State Legislature from Lancaster county in 1784. He married Mary Shippen, daughter of Col. James Burd.—Harris' Biography of Lancaster county.

been exchanged, at once went to work and raised a full company for Col. Green's battalion. His command was the first to march to camp.

"Jan. 7, 1777, Mr. Nesbitt was directed to pay Captain James Rogers, of Col. Green's battalion of Riflemen, of Lancaster county, £84, 5, 4, for guns, powder horns, shot pouches, blankets, haversacks, &c., bot by said Rogers and appraised by Jas. Johnson and Jas. Roney, to be charged to Col. Timothy Green.

"Jan. 31, 1777, order in favor of Maj. Latcha, one month's pay two companies Col. Timothy Green's battalion, of Lancaster county, viz: Capt. Kopenhever and Stoner, 2 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 5 sergeants, 4 drum and fifes, 44 privates."

Col. Green continued in the Continental service until the close of the Revolution. The services rendered by his battalion were in the protecting the frontier, to prevent Indian encroachments, as also the gathering of supplies for our army. During the period when the British prisoners were confined at Lancaster, his command assisted in the performance of guard duty. It is stated that at the time Philadelphia was in the occupancy of the British, Geo. Frey,* the

* GEORGE FREY, of Middletown. His proper name was George Everhart, who came to this country when a lad. The manner of this change is thus related by Mr George Fisher, the founder of Middletown, with whom he was hired several years. Having earned a little money he invested it in a stock of trinkets, etc., for the Indian trade. Mounting his pack, he started up the Susquehanna, but passing the mountains he encountered a party of soldiers from the garrison at Fort Hunter, who arrested him as a runaway redemptioner. "Ich bin frey, ich bin frey," (I am free) repeated George earnestly in German, in reply to their charges. He succeeded in convincing them of his independence, and accompanying them to the garrison he became quite a favorite, the soldiers knowing him by no other name than "Frey." Succeeding well in his adventuresome enterprise, he eventually started a store in Middletown, and erected a mill on the Swatara. He died about 1807, leaving considerable estate, which having no heirs, he devised for the establishment of an orphan school, now known as the "Emaus School," under the care of the Evangelical Lutherans, and its endowment by Frey is most ample and well administered.

owner of Frey's Mills, on the Swatara, near Middletown, had collected a large quantity of grain, which, it was supposed, he purposed grinding for the supply of the enemy under General Howe. This, coming to the knowledge of John Harris, of Paxtang, he made the matter known to Colonel Green, who, with a detachment of his troops, and wagons furnished by Harris, seized the flour and conveyed it to the Continental forces under Washington, where it was much needed. Frey denied the charge, however, and demanded pay for the flour. Subsequently, he became an ardent patriot and rendered valuable assistance in many ways to the cause of independence.

On the restoration of peace, Colonel Green returned to his farm on Manada creek. Until the organization of the new county (Dauphin), in 1785, we hear little of him, except occasionally—his name appears prominent on the records of Old Hanover church, of which he was a consistent member. According to the Provincial Records, "February 9, 1785, Timothy Green, Esq., was appointed and confirmed as justice of the court of common pleas in and for Lancaster, upon return made according to law for district of Hanover township."

Two months after we find the following on the minutes of the Supreme Executive Council:

"April 2, 1785. Council taking into consideration the appointment of a President of the courts of common pleas and general quarter sessions of the peace for the county of Dauphin, TIMOTHY GREEN, Esq., was appointed."

The earliest record of the courts of Dauphin county reads thus:

"At a court of quarter sessions, holden near Harris' Ferry, in and for the county of Dauphin," &c., on the "third

Tuesday of May, in the year of our Lord 1783," before "Timothy Green, Samuel Jones* and Jonathan M'Clure,† Esqrs., justices of the same court."

We may imagine the scene, in a small room in a house near the "lower ferry" at Front and Vine streets, with a jury particularly intelligent—an excellent set of county officers and such a bar as Ross, Kittera, Chambers, Hubley, Jas. Biddle, Hanna, Andrew Dunlop, Reily, Colinson Reed, Jasper Yeates, John Joseph Henry, Thomas Duncan and Thomas Smith,‡ most of whom rose to

* SAMUEL JONES resided near Derry, about Spring Creek, on what was termed "the depreciation lands." But little information can be gained of him.

† JONATHAN M'CLURE was grandfather of the late William M'Clure. His father came to Paxtang about 1734, at the time of the settlement of the Rutherford and Forsters. The farm on which Esquire M'Clure resided, seven miles east of Harrisburg, is now owned by Joseph Rudy.

GEORGE ROSS, jr., was the son of George Ross, the signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was a staunch patriot in the Revolution, and was Vice President of the Supreme Executive Council in 1789. He filled the office of register and recorder of Lancaster county from 1791 to 1809. He died about 1814. Among the citizens of his county he was known as "der Waisenvater."

JOHN WILKES KITTEA was from Lancaster, where he was born. He graduated at Princeton in 1776. Was a member of Congress from 1791 to 1801. Receiving the appointment of United States District Attorney for Eastern Pennsylvania, he removed to Philadelphia, where he resided until his death.

STEPHEN CHAMBERS was a native of Lancaster, and was admitted to the bar in 1780. He was a delegate to the convention of 1787, which ratified, on the part of Pennsylvania, the Federal Constitution. He was killed in a duel which he fought with Dr. Reger, in May, 1789, on a challenge by the Doctor for an affront received by him at a tavern. See Shippen papers, p. 291.

JACOB AND JOSEPH HUBLEY were brothers from Lancaster, and lawyers of ability. The former married MARGARET, daughter of Col. Burd. Both served in the army during the Revolution.

JOHN REILY was born at Leeds, England, 12th of April, 1752. His father, Benjamin Reily, emigrated soon after, and was a gentleman of some note in the Province of Pennsylvania. John Reily was a captain in the Continental service, and did duty at the battle of Brandywine. His

wife was Elizabeth Myer, of Myerstown, to whom he was married 20th May, 1773. She died April 2, 1800. Capt. Reily was a fine lawyer, and had an extensive practice at the Lancaster, Berks and Dauphin courts. He had a large family, and was the father of the late Dr. Luther Reily, whose memory is held in veneration by our older citizens. Captain Reily died in the early part of the present century. A sterling patriot of the Revolution, his name should be rescued from oblivion.

JAMES BIDDLE was from Reading, a noted lawyer in his day. He belonged to that coterie of lawyers who formed an assemblage of powerful and splendid talents, which might have coped with an equal number of any forum in America. He was the ancestor of the Biddle family, in Berks county. Geo. W. Harris, Esq., in his interesting "Reminiscences of the Bar of Dauphin County," says he was a man of very gentlemanly appearance, of courtly manners, and a leading member of the Reading bar.

JOHN ANDREW HANNA was a native of New Jersey. He settled here at the organization of the new county, and married Mary [Reed] Harris, daughter of the founder of Harrisburg. He was State Senator from the district of Berks and Dauphin in 1792, and a member of Congress for two terms. He died in 1805.

ANDREW DUNLOP was from Chambersburg. He married a daughter of Col. James Chambers, an officer of the Revolution. He was a good lawyer, but was more interested in the manufacture of iron than in the practice of the law. His descendants reside in Allegheny and Centre counties, this State, and in Ohio.

COLINSON REED resided at Reading. He was the author of "Reed's Digest," and also of a "Book of Forms," one of the first and best ever printed. He had the reputation of being a lawyer of ability.

JASPER YEATES was the most eminent lawyer in Pennsylvania before the period of the Revolution. He was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1787. In 1791 he was appointed a judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, which he held with credit until his death, which occurred March 13, 1817, in the 73d year of his age. The second series of Pennsylvania State Reports was prepared by him. Judge Yeates possessed a clear and vigorous mind, and his opinions were bold. As a jurist he commanded the highest respect and deference. He married Sarah, daughter of Col. James Burd.

JOHN JOSEPH HENRY was born November 4, 1758, at Lancaster. In the fall of 1775 he enlisted in Captain Matthew Smith's company for the purpose of joining Arnold on his campaign to Quebec. He wrote out in after life one of the most interesting narratives of that ill-fated expedition. His long imprisonment undermined his health, and he was compelled to refuse positions offered him, both in the Virginia and Pennsylvania lines. He studied law under Stephen Chambers, his brother-in-law, and was admitted to the bar in 1785. In 1793 Governor Mifflin appointed him President of the Second Judicial district, which at that time included Dauphin county. He died at Lancaster April 15, 1811.

occupy the highest positions at the bar or in the Senate—quite a show of famous men to start the judicial machinery of the new county, with the net result of convicting William Courtenay, a descendant of one of the proudest houses of England, and sentencing him to eighteen lashes, fifteen shillings fine and “to stand in the pillory.” This instrument of judicial vengeance stood about sixty yards below the grave of John Harris, the elder, or just above the ferry house, at the junction of Front and Paxtang streets. Our friend A. B. HAMILTON, Esq., believes that this was the exact position, as two or three of the first courts were held in a building on the lots occupied at present by the residences of J. Montgomery Forster and others. There was no citizen of Harrisburg on the first jury except perhaps Alexander Berryhill, but that is not certain. Col. James Cowden, of Lower Paxtang township, was the foreman of this grand jury. The full list is already in print.

In the commissions of the justices named previously, the county town or seat of the courts is styled “Louisbourg.” It was not until 13th April, 1791, that, in pursuance of an act of Assembly erecting the borough, the name was changed to Harrisburg. Of course this was only

THOMAS DUNCAN was a native of Carlisle. His father came from Scotland and was one of the first settlers of Cumberland county. Young Duncan studied law with Jasper Yeates, at Lancaster. In less than ten years from his admission (1781) he was at the head of his profession in the midland counties of the State. He was appointed to the bench of the Supreme Court, March 14, 1817, by Governor Snyder, in place of Judge Yeates, who had died. He shortly after removed to Philadelphia, where he resided until his death, which took place on the 16th November, 1827.

†THOMAS SMITH resided at Lancaster. He was major in the army of the Revolution. He received the appointment of Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, January 31, 1794.

doing justice to the founder of our beautiful city.

Colonel Green continued to preside over the courts of the county as senior justice until the commission of Judge Henry, in 1793. Although not especially “learned in the law,” it is stated that his legal opinions were in the main correct, and the seven or eight years of his judgeship were characterized by justice impartial—not unmindful of that mercy which should always temper the former. In his retirement to private life he took with him the kindly esteem and warm wishes of the citizens of his native county.

Colonel Green owned the ground upon which the town of Dauphin now stands, and erected a mill there. The place was originally named “Port Lyon,” but until more recent years was known as Greens, or Greensburg. He died there February 27, 1812, and lies buried in the quiet graveyard on the hill back of that village.

Col. Green was thrice married; *first* to EFFIE FINNEY in 1760, who died Dec. 28, 1765. They had three children:

1. JOSEPH, born March 29, 1761.
2. REBECCA, born in 1763, died July 30, 1837.
3. TIMOTHY, born Sept. 7, 1765, died 1830.

His *second* wife was JEAN EDMUNDSTON, married 1771, died Feb. 18, 1774. They had one child:

4. ROSANNA, born July 2, 1772, died Dec. 30, 1820.

His *third* wife was MARY INNES, married in 1775. She outlived her husband about twenty years. They had four children:

5. INNES, born March 25, 1776, died

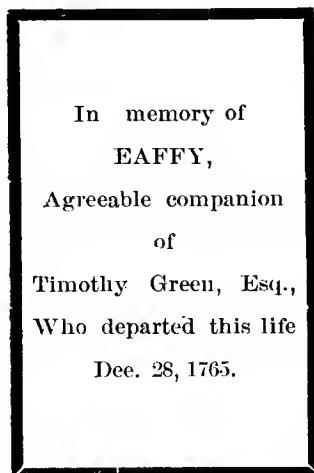
August 4, 1839.

6. ELIZABETH, born December 17, 1779.

7. RICHARD, born January 10, 1789, died May, 1852.

8. MARY, born Oct. 24, 1792, died November 14, 1857.

In old Hanover church yard there is a moss-covered sand stone with this inscription :



Of the oldest child, JOSEPH GREEN, little is known, but we are inclined to the opinion that he settled on a portion of the land patented to his father.

TIMOTHY GREEN, jr., removed to Hamilton, Ohio, where he died forty years ago.

ROSANNA GREEN married Robert Sterratt.

RICHARD GREEN, the youngest son, died unmarried.

REBECCA GREEN, the oldest daughter, married Col. WILLIAM ALLEN, well advanced in life, who was an officer of the Revolution and wounded at the battle of White Plains and taken prisoner. Col. Allen was killed by the falling of the beam of a cider press.

In Hanover church yard there is a large tomb stone inscribed to the memory of Col. William Allen. After Col. Allen's death his children were sent to school at Philadelphia and the Moravian school at Litiz. David Ferguson, Esq., of Hanover, was the guardian of the minor children. News came to the widowed mother of the sudden illness of a son in Philadelphia, and mounted upon a blooded mare of her own, named "Hot-spur," in company with Squire Ferguson, upon his celebrated horse "Hunter," they rode from Hanover to Philadelphia (about one hundred miles) in a day. It was a great feat, and was often spoken of in wonder and admiration by the old people. Mrs. Allen, after remaining a widow some years, married MOSES BARNETT, of Hanover.

INNES GREEN, or as it is more frequently written and printed, though not correctly, *Ennis* Green was twice married. His first wife, to whom he was married by the Rev. Mr. Snowden, on Thursday, April 19, 1804, was Rebecca Murray, daughter of Col. John Murray, of the Revolution. His second wife was Henrietta, daughter of Col. Bertram Galbraith.

INNES GREEN resided at Dauphin, and was a prominent man in this county forty or fifty years ago. He was a member of Congress from 1827 to 1831, and at his death, which occurred in 1839, at the age of sixty, held the position of associate judge of Dauphin county. A friend, in describing Judge Green, says "he was a heavy set man of medium height, with a fair, florid face, but little beard."

Of the other children of Col. Green, ELIZABETH and MARY, we have no record.

Col. Green's will is dated the "third day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eleven." It was duly proven before Henry Bearer, Esq.,* the Register of Wills in and for the county of Dauphin, on the 23d of March, 1813, by William Ross and William Geiger, the witnesses. We append the provisos of the will, in the orthography of the original:

"I will and Bequeath to my Loving wife Mary one-third Part of the Yearly Income of all my Real estate with one-half of my Dwelling House in which I now live with two Bedds and bed clothing (hir choice) one Horse & one Cow and four Sheep the Creators to be carefully Pastured in Summer and fothered in Winter with all the Cichen furnature and a Sufficient quantity of Fier-wood to be cut and hollid to the door until the Spoll is made and hir caiss of Dower.

"I Give and bequeath to my Grandson Timothy Green, Son to my Deceased Son Joseph, the Sum of One Hundred Dollars that with what my Son got from me in his Life-time for their full Shear out of my Real and personal Estate—to be paid three Years after my Decease.

"I Give and Bequeath to my Grandson Timothy G. Allen Son to my Daughter Rebecca the Sum of One Hundred Dollars, that with what my Daughter has Received to be thier full Sheares—to be paid four Years after my Decease.

"I will and Bequeath to my Grandson Timothy G. Sterratt the Sum of One Hundred Dollars—this to be paid five Years after my Decease.

"I will and Bequeath to my Son Timothy Green the Sum of Three Hundred Dollars to be paid him one year after my Decease and five Hundred Dollars to be Paid to him four years after my Decease, that is for his full Shear out of my Real and personal Estate.

* Henry Bearer, register of wills 1812, was a brewer, dwelling on Second street near Mulberry, where Alex. Sloan, Esq., now resides.

"I will and Bequeath to my Grandson Timothy Green Son to my son Innis Green the sum of One hundred Dollars—this to be paid Six years after my Decease.

"It is my Will that when my executors think it is for the Advantage of my Estate & my Heirs in general, they Shall Sell all my Real & Personal Estate & their Sale shall be good in Law and the money Arising from Said Sale (after the Specifick Legieys & Just Debts is all Paid) Shall be divided into thirteen Equal Parts two of said parts shall be paid to my Loving wife and two of Said Shears shall be paid to my Daughter Rosana Sterratt & two of said Shears for my son Innis Green & three of said shears for my son Richard Green & two of Said Shears for my Daughter Mary Green & two of said Shears for my Grandson Green Stt. [Sterratt?] when he is twenty-one years of Age. It is my Will that he is Mintained Cloathed & Schooled at the Expense of my Estate until he is Twenty-one years of age.

"It is my will that all my Creators of Every Kind, my Household furnature & farming utensals (Exeept what is before mentioned) Be divided into three Equal parts & my Son Richard to have two of said parts & my Daughter one of Said parts.

"It is my will that if any of my Ligatyes or their Connections Shall Rease any Dispute or Commence any law suite Respecting my Estate the Person so offending & their Connections Shall be forever bared from any part in my Estate.

"I do hereby Constitute & appoint my Loving wife Mary & my two trusty Sons Innis & Richard Green Sole Executors of this my will In trust for the intent & purpose in this my will contained."

An old lady, who is yet living, gives us this description of Col. Green: "He used to come to our home in West Hanover on horse back and remain a week; was lame but straight as an arrow—tall, large boned—dignified looking, dressed very neatly and in the old fashion. Had asthma, and could not lie down."

The Barnetts and Allens of Hanover.

[In connection with the biographical sketch of Col. TIMOTHY GREEN, the following papers, although not perhaps relevant to our subject, yet being Dauphin county history, we subjoin them for their value and interest.]

Lancaster County, ss:

[SEAL.] I do hereby certify that Lieut. John Barnett hath voluntarily taken and subscribed the Oath of Allegiance and Fidelity as directed by An Act of General Assembly of Pennsylvania passed the 13th day of June A. D. 1777. Witness my hand and seal the 6th day of August A. D. 1777.

TIM'Y GREEN.
IN ASSEMBLY, }
July 12, 1776. }

To John Barnett, Gentleman:

We reposing especial trust and confidence &c * * * * to be Third Lieutenant of a company of Foot under command of *Timothy Green Esq.* in a Battalion raised in Lancaster county for the flying camp. * * * *

Signed by order of the Assembly.

JOHN MORTON,
Speaker.

On the reverse of this commission is written:

"The within mentioned Lieutenant John Barnett hath been under my particular command since the 28 of August last, and has behaved himself in every instance as a gentleman and good officer.

WM. HAY, Lieut. Col.

PHILADELPHIA, 10 Dec., 1776.

John Barnett was a native of Hanover. The sword he carried is in the

possession of William Barnett, of Dayton, Ohio. He was rather under middle size, of a very lively disposition. He was a noted fox hunter, kept a pack of hounds and a fine horse named "Pad," and was much of his time in hunting season upon the Blue Mountain. He was the son of Joseph Barnett of Hanover, concerning whom we find in the Colonial Records this note:

"1756, Feb. 12. Delivered to *Joseph Barnett* for their Fort, Hanover township, 20 lbs powder, 40 lbs lead.

EDWARD SHIPPEN."

It was the same, of whom we give in another place, an incident of Border or Frontier Life.

The grandson of this Joseph Barnett, who was of the same name, married the grand-daughter of *Col. Timothy Green*.

In 1812, when the drums beat to arms again, among those who went from Dauphin county to meet the old enemy of our people were TIMOTHY GREEN ALLEN, the grandson of old Col. Green, and son of Col. Allen, and JOSEPH BARNETT, the son of Maj. John Barnett, all of Hanover. For some obvious reason they joined the Chambersburg Union volunteers, Capt. M'Clintock.

The following copy of TIMOTHY GREEN ALLEN's journal, in the possession of ISAAC MOORHEAD, Esq., of Erie, may prove interesting. He and Mr. Barnett left Harrisburg on the third of September, 1812, and joined the company referred to on the day following (Sept 4).

Journal of Timothy Green Allen—1812.

"On the evening of the 5th we left Chambersburg, at 5 o'clock, and encamped at Loudoun between the hours of one and two P. M. We were honored with an escort of about one hundred of the most respectable citizens and Capt. Reges' company of riflemen. We were here joined by a company of infantry from Concord, one of riflemen from Merceburg and one from Greencastle.

Sunday, 6th.—We struck our tents at 6 o'clock A. M., and arrived at M'Cord's [M'Connellsburg] the same day—distance 7 miles.

Monday, 7th.—We commenced our march at 8 o'clock A. M., and arrived at the Crossings the same evening at 5—distance 20 miles.

Tuesday, 8th.—We commenced our march at 6 o'clock A. M., without anything to disturb us until about 12 o'clock, when a furious charge was made upon the front of the detachment by a bull. He came like a thunderbolt through the ranks, upsetting some and breaking the guns of others, which might have terminated in the total defeat of the detachment, had not the infantry made a charge with the bayonet. We remained masters of the field. This evening we camped north of Bedford on an elevated green flat. Met here Mr. George Cochran and Antis—spent the evening much to our minds in drinking and singing songs—distance 16 miles.

Wednesday 9th.—We commenced this day's march after partaking of a good meal with Mr. —. Took leave of my friends C. and A., and once more shouldered my fire-lock for the road. We were escorted a few miles by some of the inhabitants of Bedford. At 2 o'clock we pitched our tents in an elegant meadow near an excellent spring. Spent the afternoon in mirth, &c.—distance 9 miles.

Thursday, 10th.—We began our march at 6 A. M. through a barren and uncultivated tract of country. We took dinner at Mr. Shepler's and arrived at Stoystown at 5 o'clock P. M., distance 20 miles. We partook of an elegant supper this evening with a Mr. Graham. Met here with my old shopmate, Mr. J. S. Espy—took a walk and met some

handsome young females. Slept but little, owing to some occurrences of mirth which affected rather unfavorable some of our men.

Friday, 11th.—We commenced the day's march at 8 A. M., all in good cheer, and arrived at East Liberty the same evening at 4. The inhabitants of East Liberty seem to be generally Paddys, and are openly profane. We encamped at the east end in a beautiful green meadow with an excellent fountain of water. Spent the evening in running, drinking, &c. Slept soundly all night.

Saturday, 12th.—This morning our tents were struck and under march by 8 o'clock; weather very fine, and everything tending to elevate the spirits—but about 12 o'clock a cloud appeared to descend upon the wagon guard, which put a stop to our mirth. We were joined by Esquire Nabb, who strenuously commended best Cognac brandy and pepper. We readily agreed that the experiment should be tried, which operated so well as to place Corporal C. and the lawyer upon the straw. This evening sentinels were placed for the first time since we began our march. We encamped in an open woods at Mr. —.

Sunday, 13th.—We began our march at 7 o'clock, and arrived at Greensburg at 10. We halted in the Diamond, and had our guns stacked until we breakfasted. For convenience of water and provisions it was deemed most proper to halt for the day. We encamped on rising ground northeast of Greensburg, where we were visited by the ladies and gentlemen of the place. They appeared much pleased with our appearance, and some of our young men's spirits were rather depressed at the idea of so soon bidding them good-bye. We were joined here by a Mr. John Andre, of Somerset, who appears to be a young man of good character. This day was spent in a very unsuitable manner. The wetness of the evening induced me to lodge in town.

Monday, 14th.—We struck our tents at 6 A. M. The morning was wet and disagreeable. We marched eight miles to Mr. Welshy's, where we were handsomely treated to as much "stimulating" as we were able to punish. We encamped this evening at — creek, in an ele-

gant meadow. I met here my friend, Joseph Barnett.

Tuesday, 15th.—We commenced our march at 6 o'clock and arrived at Pittsburg at 3 o'clock. We were met here by the troops of Pittsburg and Washington encamped on the Monongahela. We met a number of friends and were joined by a new recruit. Some pleasing news was heard and some matters in regard to the fair sex, and altogether pleasing to L.

Wednesday, 16th.—We spent the day in viewing the different curiosities of the place. Met some handsome ladies, their manners rather cold to soldiers. Some of our detachment were rather under the weather by reason of drinking.

Thursday, 17th.—We left Pittsburg at 10 o'clock P. M., were accompanied to the river by a large concourse of the inhabitants, and just as we began to ply the oars they gave us three hearty parting cheers, which were answered by our riflemen on the opposite shore. We pitched our tents seven miles from the river.

Friday, 18th.—Struck our tents at 8 A. M. and arrived at Harmony 4 P. M. This day we passed through a barren, unsettled tract of country for near twenty miles. Harmony is in a vale, the country immediately about it is under a high state of cultivation.

* * * * *

Here the journal abruptly terminates, but we furnish subsequent details from the historic pen of Isaac Moorhead, Esq., of Erie:

"The company reached Erie in due time. Old citizens of that place state that the company "was elegantly uniformed," that it was composed of the flower of the lower counties. They were rich men's sons, they had plenty of money and paid in gold for what they received."

Erie was settled largely by people from the Susquehanna, especially Dauphin. One old lady yet living in Erie informed Mr. Moorhead that she had a beau in

the Chambersburg company and many of their people had acquaintances among them. Eric was very gay at this time—was much larger than Buffalo—was a naval station and the gathering point for all the Pennsylvania troops moving to the northern frontier. The company alluded to was in the First brigade, Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanded by Gen. Adamson Tannehill. The General's order book is in the possession of Mr. M.

When the brigade marched from Erie to Buffalo a number of young ladies came from Fairview, Erie county, and presented to the members of the Chambersburg company warm mittens, knitted with their own fair hands. The fine appearance of this company, especially, was noised abroad throughout the neighborhood, and at Moorhead's tavern, one day's march from Erie, all the young ladies for miles around were gathered and standing on the porch, waved their handkerchiefs to their gallant defenders from the Cumberland Valley as they marched into camp in the evening.

The writer of the journal quoted was taken sick on the march to Buffalo. There were no accommodations in that city, and Dr. Culbertson, of Chambersburg, Acting Brigade Surgeon, started out, in company with Joseph Barnett and young Allen, on the Williamsville road and found a tavern about seven miles from Buffalo, kept by a person of the name of L****. The tavern sign gave the name in full. The landlord was not at home, but young Barnett, whose suspicions were aroused, enquired of some of the domestics about the place as to the former residence of the proprietor. Upon the return of the latter, application was made to

him to entertain the party, liberal payment in gold being promised. L***** curtly and bluntly refused to entertain soldiers. We remarked that the sick young man was going to die, &c. "We have come," said Dr. Culbertson, "a long distance to defend you and your property from the enemy, who are massed almost within sight of your home, can you not give shelter to our dying friend?" A long parley ensued and all argument failed to move the stubborn landlord. Barnett becoming vexed, told him in a decided manner that they were going to stay whether he was willing or not. The landlord became perfectly furious, and turning upon young Barnett demanded to know who he was that he would dare to speak so to a man in his own house. Barnett, raising his finger and looking him steadily in the eye said: "Your name is L*****, you lived thirty years ago near Hummelstown, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania. You knew Major John Barnett and Col. William Allen, of Hanover? You were a miserable tory in the Revolution, and when your enraged neighbors had the rope around your neck, and you were pleading wildly for mercy, Major Barnett and Col. Allen saved your life and bade you fly at once. You see we know you. Mr. L*****. The landlord, white and trembling, stammered out, "Yes, Col. Allen and Major Barnett saved my life; in God's name, who are you?" "I am the son of Major Barnett, and that dying man is the son of Col. Allen." "Oh, my dear friends," said the landlord in great agitation, "stay as long as you wish." They did stay, and were treated with great kindness by the landlord and his wife. Young Allen died December 12, 1812,

aged twenty-one years and six months, and was buried on the Niagara frontier. Joseph Barnett died in 1858, in Dayton, Ohio. In 1867 Mr. Moorhead raised the remains of Timothy Green Allen and brought them to his own native Pennsylvania and placed them beside those of his mother.

Joseph Barnett, of Hanover.

[For the main facts of the sketch following, we are indebted to Mr. M'Clung, of Pittsburg.]

Joseph Barnett, one of the heroes of frontier and Revolutionary times, was born in the year 1726, in the north of Ireland. His parents removed to America when he was eight years old, and settled in Hanover township, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania. On reaching his majority, Joseph married Martha Snodgrass, sister of the Rev. James Snodgrass, an intelligent and amiable woman, in whose society years passed happily away.

The Barnetts and their immediate neighbors erected a block house in proximity to Col. Green's mill, on the Manada, for the better safety of their wives and children, while they cultivated their farms in groups, one or two standing as sentinels. About the year 1760 there was at work on the farm of Mr. Barnett a small group, one of which was an estimable man named Mackey.

News came with flying speed that their wives and children were all murdered at the block house by the Indians. Preparation was made immediately to repair to the scene of horror. While Mr. Barnett with all possible haste was getting ready his horse, he requested Mackey to examine his rifle, to see that it was in order. Everything

right they all mounted their horses, the rifle in hand galloped off, taking a near way to the block house. A party of Indians lying in ambush rose and fired at Mr. Barnett who was foremost, and broke his right arm—his rifle dropped—an Indian snatched it up and shot Mr. Mackey through the heart. He fell dead at their feet and one secured his scalp. Mr. Barnett's father, who was in the rear of his company turned back, but was pursued by the Indians, and narrowly escaped his life. In the meantime, Mr. Barnett's noble and high spirited horse, which the Indians greatly wished to possess, carried him swiftly out of the enemy's reach, but becoming weak and faint from the loss of blood, he fell to the ground and lay for a considerable time unable to rise. At length by a great effort he crept to a buckwheat field, where he concealed himself until the Indians had retired from the immediate vicinity, and then raising a signal, he was soon perceived by a neighbor, who after hesitating for some time for fear of the Indians, came to his relief. Surgical aid was procured and his broken arm was bound up, but the anxiety of his mind respecting his family was a heavy burden, which agonized his soul, and not until the next day did he hear that they were safe, with the exception of his eldest son, then 8 or 9 years of age, whom the Indians had taken prisoner, together with a son of Mackey's about the same age. The savages on learning that one of their captives was a son of Mackey whom they had just killed, compelled him to stretch his father's scalp, and this heart rending, soul sickening office he was obliged to perform in sight of the mangled body of his father.

The Indians escaped with the two

boys westward, and for a time Mackey's son carried his father's scalp, which he would often stroke with his lit le hand and say, "My father's pretty hair."

Mr. Barnett lay languishing on a sick bed—his case doubtful for a length of time, but having a strong constitution, he at last, through the blessing of God, revived, losing about four inches of a bone near the elbow of his right arm.

But who can tell the intense feeling of bitterness which filled the mind and absorbed the thoughts of him and his tender sensitive companion. Their beloved child traversing the wilderness, a prisoner with a savage people, exposed to cold and hunger and subject to their wanton cruelty. Who can tell of their sleepless nights, the anxious days, prolonged through long weary months and years; their fervent prayers, their bitter tears and enfeebled health.

The prospect of a treaty with the Indians, with the return of prisoners, at length brought a gleam of joy to the stricken hearts of these parents. Accordingly Mr. Barnett left his family behind and set off with Col. Croghan and a body of five hundred "regulars," who were destined to Fort Pitt for that purpose. Their baggage and provisions conveyed on pack horses, they made their way over the mountains with the greatest difficulty. When they arrived at their place of destination Col. Croghan made strict inquiry concerning the fate of the little captives. After much fruitless search he was informed that a squaw who had lost a son had adopted the son of Mr. Barnett and was very unwilling to part with him, and he, believing his father had been killed by the Indians, had become reconciled to his fate and was much attached to his Indian mother.

Mr. Barnett remained with the troops for some time, without obtaining, or even seeing, his son. Fears began to be entertained at Fort Pitt of starvation. Surrounded by multitudes of savages, there seemed little prospect of relief, and to add to their despondency a scouting party returned with the distressing news that the expected provisions which was on the way to their relief was taken by the Indians. They almost despaired—500 men in a picket fort, on the wild banks of the Allegheny river, without provisions! The thought was dreadful. They became reduced to one milch cow each day for five days, killed and divided among the 500! The three following days they had *nothing*. To their great joy, on the evening of the third, provisions arrived—every sunken, pale, despairing countenance gathered brightness—but owing to its imprudent use, which the officers could not prevent, many died.

While the treaty was pending, many were killed by the Indians, who were continually prowling around the fort. One day Mr. Barnett wished a drink of water from Grant's spring—(this spring is near Grant street, in the city of Pittsburgh, known to most of the older inhabitants)—he took his "camp kettle" and proceeded a few steps, when he suddenly thought the adventure might cost him his life and turned back, immediately he heard the report of a rifle, and looking towards the spring, he saw the smoke of the same—the unerring aim of an Indian had deprived a soldier of life. They bore away his scalp, and his body was deposited on the bank of the Allegheny.

The treaty was concluded and ratified by the parties, nevertheless great caution was necessary on the part of the whites,

knowing the treachery of many of their foes.

Mr. Barnett was most unhappy. His hopes concerning his child had not been realized, and he had been absent from his family already too long. Soon after the conclusion of the treaty a guard with the pack horses started towards the mountains, and he gladly embraced the opportunity of a safe return. After injunctions laid upon Col. Croghan to purchase if possible his son, he bade him and his associates in hardships farewell; and after a toilsome journey reached home, and embraced once more his family, who were joyful at his return. But the vacancy occasioned by the absence of one of its members still remained. He told them that William was alive—soothed their grief, wiped away the tears from the cheeks of his wife, and expressed a prayerful hope that through the interposition of a kind Providence he would eventually be restored to them.

Faithful to his promise, Col. Croghan used every endeavor to obtain him; at length, through the instrumentality of traders, he was successful. He was brought to Fort Pitt and for want of an opportunity to send him to his father, was retained under strict guard, so great was his inclination to return to savage life. On one occasion he sprang down the bank of the Allegheny river, jumped into a canoe, and was midway in the stream before he was observed. He was quickly pursued, but reached the opposite shore, raised the Indian whoop, and hid himself among the bushes. After several hours pursuit he was retaken, and brought back to the fort. Soon after, an opportunity offering, he was sent to Carlisle. His father having business at that place arrived

after dark on the same day, and without knowing took lodgings at the same public house where his son was, and who had been some time in bed. As soon as he was aware of the fact, he asked eagerly to see him. The landlord entreated him to let the boy rest until morning, as he was much wearied by traveling; to this the father could not assent, replying: "If a son of yours had been absent for three years, could you rest under the same roof without seeing him?" The hardy host felt the appeal and led the way to the chamber. The sleeping boy was awakened, and told that his father stood by his bed. He replied in broken English, "No my father." At this moment his father spoke, saying, "William, my son, look at me, I am your father." On hearing his voice and seeing his face, he sprang from the bed, clasped him in his arms and shouted, "My father! My father is still alive?" All the spectators shed tears, the father wept like a child, while from his lips flowed thankful expressions of gratitude to the Almighty disposer of all events that his long lost child was again restored.

Early the next day the father and son were on the road homewards, where they arrived on the second day in the dusk of the evening. The rattling of the wheels announced their approach—the mother and all the children came forth. She, whose frequent prayers had heretofore been addressed to the Throne of Divine Grace for the safety and return of her son, now trembled and was almost overcome as she beheld him led by his father, and presented to her, the partner of her sorrows. She caught him to her bosom and held him long in her embrace,

while tears of joy flowed. His brothers and sisters clustered eagerly around and welcomed him with a kiss of affection; it was a scene of deep feeling not to be described and known only to those who have been in similar circumstances. The happy family, all once more beneath the parental roof, knelt down and united in thanksgiving to Almighty God for all his mercies to them in protecting and restoring to their arms a beloved and long-absent child.

The children scrutinized him with curiosity and amazement. Dressed in Indian costume, composed of a breech-cloth around the waist, with moccasins and leggins, his hair about three inches long, and standing erect, he presented a strange appearance. By degrees he laid aside the dress of the wilderness, which he greatly preferred—forgot the Indian language and became reconciled to his native home. But the rude treatment which he received from the Indians impaired his constitution. They frequently broke holes in the ice on rivers and creeks and dipped him, in order to make him hardy, which his feeble system could not endure without injury.

Respecting the son of Mackey, he was given by the Indians to the French, and passed into the hands of the English, and was taken to England—came as a soldier in the British army to America at the time of the Revolutionary war. He procured a furlough from his officers, and sought out his widowed mother who, was still living, and who had long mourned him as dead. She could not recognize him after the lapse of so many years. He stood before her a robust, fine looking man, in whom she could see no familiar traces of her lost

boy. He called her "mother" and told her he was her son, which she did not believe. "If you are my son," said she, "you have a mark upon your knee that I will know." His knee was exposed to her view, and she instantly exclaimed, "my son, indeed!" Half frantic with joy she threw her arms around his neck and was clasped in those of her son. "Oh, my son," said she, "I thought you were dead, but God has preserved you, and given me this happiness. Thanks, thanks to His name! Through long years I have mourned that sorrowful day which bereft me of my husband and child. I have wept in secret till grief has nearly consumed me, till my heart grew sick, and my poor brain almost crazed by the remembrance. I have become old more through sorrow than years, but I have endeavored to 'kiss the rod' which chastised me. My afflictions have not been sent in vain—they have had their subduing and purifying effect; heaven became more attractive as earth became dark and desolate. But I now feel that I shall yet see earthly happiness. Nothing in this world, my son, shall separate us but death." He never returned to the British army, but remain-

ed with his mother and contributed to her support and comforted her in her declining years,

There was another interesting meeting, that of Mackey with the son of Mr. Barnett. They recapitulated the scenes of hardship through which they passed, while together with the Indians, which were indelibly impressed upon the memory of both. They presented a great contrast in appearance—Barnett a pale, delicate man and Mackey the reverse. The former sank into an early grave, leaving a wife and daughter. The daughter married a Mr. Franks, who subsequently removed to the city of New York.

Mr. Barnett, the elder, after experiencing a great sorrow in the loss of his wife, removed to Allegheny county, spending his remaining days with a widowed daughter. He died in November, 1808, aged eighty-two years, trusting in the merits of a Divine Providence. His eventful and checkered life was a life of faith—always praying for the sanctified use of his trials, which were many. His dust reposes in the little church-yard of Lebanon, Mifflin township, Allegheny county.